



The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 418.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

SUGG'S FLAT FLAME BURNERS

GIVE A
SILENT WHITE FLAME
AND EFFECT AN ECONOMY IN GAS OF
80 per cent.
they can be readily attached to ordinary
Gasaliers and Brackets.

SUGG'S NEWEST BURNERS with Artistic
shades for DRAWING ROOM and DINING
ROOM.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents for Hongkong.

ARTISTIC PORCELAIN MENU
STANDS.
HAND-ETCHED MENU AND NAME
CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE, 150
Degrees fire test, a perfectly safe Oil.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts
of the world.

For further information apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [437]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 500,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., | LEE YAT LAY, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., | CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 1 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

FOR SALE.

PRICE \$1,000 ONLY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE
in MACAO, comprising BUNGALOW
with spacious Flower and Vegetable GAR-
DEN, occupying a cool and healthy situation
and commanding a magnificent view. Excellent
spring water, and sea bathing only a few yards
distant.

For Particulars, apply to

NEVES & SOUZA,
Pharmacia Lisbonense,
Macao, 12th April, 1883. [353]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the 2nd June.

"ARCHER'S SURPRISE PARTY."

MISS LILLY DEVERE.
The Charming Versatile Actress, Premier
Burlesque and Danseuse Artist.

PROFESSOR HECTOR LACIE.
The Premier Ventiloquist of the World in his
Humorous Entertainment Entitled

"BEGONE DULL CARE."

INTRODUCING HIS WOODEN HEADED FAMILY
(FIVE IN NUMBER).

Mr. J. J. ARCHER
IN HIS OIL OF NOVELTIES.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
COMMENCING AT THREE O'CLOCK.

For which a Special Programme has been
Arranged.

EVENING PERFORMANCE
AT NINE O'CLOCK.

Box Plan open at the store of Messrs. KELLY
& WALSH where Seats can be secured.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Stalls.....\$2.00.
Pit.....\$1.00.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1883. [417]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JEHN ROSSELET is AUTHORIZED
to Sign Our Name per procuration from
this date.

J. ULLMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [339]

NOTICE.

MR. CARL F. STIEBEL will hold Our
Power of Attorney and Sign the Name
of Our Firm from this date.

DEETJEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [416]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Hongkong Hotel. [18]

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to
BIRD & PALMER.
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Pianoforte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

MR. MOORE has recommended his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,
VARIETY STORE,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [331]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE TO SIX HUNDRED TONS
COKE
IN LOTS FROM ONE TON UPWARDS.
COAL TAR IN BARRELS.
CHOY CHEW,
230, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1883. [354]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST LANDED.

CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORAL, CAPORAL, FULL CAPORAL, STRAIGHT CUT, SULTANA with
ENAMELLED MOUTHPIECE.
NEW CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS

OF MRS. LANOTRY, COLORED and UNCOLORED.
NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.
NEW GERMAN LIBRARY.

GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.
WORLD OF SONG.
THE NEW PATENT CIGAR LIGHTER.

NEW ENGINEERING BOOKS, AND A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN NOVELTIES
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.

W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
[703]

NEW GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENFINLAS" & OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN PRINTED SATEENS.

PLAIN SATEENS ALL COLORS.

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.

SPECIAL LINE OF NUNS' VEILING,

AT 45 CENTS PER YARD, ALL COLORS.

CHILDREN'S WASHING SUN HATS and BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY SUMMER BONNETS and HATS

of the most Fashionable Description.

LACE GOODS IN FISHUS, COLLARS, and COLLARETTES.

CHILDREN'S WHITE MUSLIN and EMBROIDERED DRESSES.

INFANTS' ROBES.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.

&c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [360]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.

SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.

WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.
MULL CORD MUSLINS.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

New Patterns in POMPADOIR SATEENS.
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.

FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.
Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.

CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.

NOVELTIES in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.
Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.

A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.

INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S

SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP AND LIGHT LITERATURE.

25 CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....J. H. Shorthouse.
The Interpreter.....Whyte Melville.
An Old Fogey.....Max Adler.
So they were Married.....Besant and Rice.
Harry Jocelyn.....Mrs. Oliphant.
For her dear Sake.....Mary Cecil Hay.
Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.....James Payn.
It was a lover and his lass.....Mrs. Oliphant.
The Wreck of the "Grovenor".....W. C. Russell.
To-day in America.....Joseph Hutton.
The Fatal Boots.....W. M. Thackeray.
Ballads.....W. S. Gilbert.
A Christmas Carol.....Chas. Dickens.
The Al Houdonist.....A. H. Miles.
Selected Essays of Thomas Carlyle.....Illustrated.
Readings of Charles Dickens, arranged by
himself.....Illustrated.
Don Quixote (2 parts).....Illustrated.
Gulliver's Travels.....Mrs. Charlesworth.
Ministering Children.....Mrs. Charlesworth.
Random Shots.....Max Adler.
Miss Slummers in search of a Husband.....Jas. Fays.
For Cash only.....Jas. Fays.

The Beautiful Wretch.....Wm. Black.
Shannon Bells.....Wm. Black.
An Ocean Free Lance.....W. Clark Russell.
Asphodel.....Miss Braddon.
Early History of Charles James Fox.....Paul and Virginia.
An old Maid's Diary.....Lady Brassey.
A Ride to Khiva.....Captain Burnaby.
Masterman Ready.....Captain Marryat.
Realities of Irish Life.....W. Stuart Trench.
Romance of the 19th Century.....W. H. Mallock.
The Black Robe.....W. J. Payn.
A Hero of the Pen.....E. Werner.
Coals of Fire.....David Christie Murray.
Poor Miss Finch.....Wilkie Collins.
Hard Cash.....Chas. Reade.
Connygby.....Disraeli.
Witch Stories.....Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Pirate.....Sir Walter Scott.
Robert Falconer.....George MacDonald.
The Blunders of a Bashful Man.....

VIOLIN MUSIC WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Home Sweet Home.....Henry Farmer.
Last Rose of Summer.....do.
Blue Bells of Scotland.....do.
Life let us Cherish.....do.
Hope told a flattering tale.....do.
The Harp that once.....do.

The Keel Row.....Henry Farmer.
Swiss Air and Gentle Zittella.....do.
Sounds of Joyful (Sonnambula).....do.
Les Cloches de Cornouille.....do.
The Minstrel Boy.....G. Jacob.

A LARGE SELECTION OF OPERATIC GEMS, CLASSICAL AND DANCE MUSIC
ARRANGED FOR THE VIOLIN AND PIANO.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [560]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 14 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPEARS and LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLOY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1881. [459]

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM- SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"OCEANIC."
are hereby notified that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Company's
Godowns at Wanchi, from whence delivery may be
obtained, on Countersignature of Bills of
Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd
proximo, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [1]

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY
per cent. upon Contributions for the year
1882 has this day been DECLARED.

WARRANTS may be had on Application at
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st
instant.

By Order of the Board,
DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 12th
day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK, in the
AFTERNOON, when Resolutions will be proposed
for the Subdivision of Shares and the Increase of
Capital, and for such Amendments, and Addi-
tions to the Articles of Association as may be
necessary for that purpose; also for Amendments
and Additions to the Existing Articles of Association
making provision as to Transfer and Trans-
mission, Cancellation and Reallotment of Shares,
Meeting of Shareholders, Voting power of Share-
holders, Investment of Funds, Constitution of
Board of Directors, Appointment and Powers of
Agents and Committees, and Interim Division of
Profits.

A Copy of the Proposed Resolutions can be
seen by any Shareholder at the Company's offices
in Victoria before the date appointed for the
holding of the said Meeting.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the re-
quired majority they will be submitted for con-
firmation as Special Resolutions to a Second
Extraordinary Meeting which will be subse-
quently convened.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [398]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Company's Office, No.
45, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1883, at THREE
O'CLOCK, in order to take into consideration a
Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the
Existing Articles of Association of the Company,
authorizing the Company so far to modify the
Conditions contained in its Memorandum of
Association as by Sub-division of its Existing
Shares to Divide its Capital into Shares of
smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum
of Association, in accordance with the provisions
of Sections XX. and XXI. of "The Companies
Ordinance, 1877."

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1883. [412]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to
receive TENDERS from suitable persons
for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the letting of the
HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE com-
plete.

The Building (together with a powerful pas-
senger lift), will comprise after the proposed
alterations and additions have been completed,
viz:—

THE BASEMENT.
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street
and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and
Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from
Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the
use of visitors and others.

Manager's and General Offices, Kitchens,
Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.
A Public Dining Room capable of dining up-
wards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.

FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suites
of ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING
ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD
ROOM, READING ROOM, and
BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Have each 26 lofty, well ventilated and lighted
Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with
a commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the
premises are wide and well lighted, most of the
furniture will be new and made expressly for the
climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and
others is drawn to the unusual advantages
offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to
include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per
month will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between
Murray Pier and Government House,
A GOLD LOCKET, with MONROE and
CARTER.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary,
on RETURNING the same to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW. [3]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1883.

THE annexation of New Guinea by the Queensland Premier is, according to the Sydney Bulletin, the most remarkable event which has occurred on the other side of the equator during the last score of years, if the war between Chili and Peru be excepted. Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH has created a precedent for himself, a course which is said to be an attribute of great men. Never before has the Premier of a dependency assumed a title to annex. That has been an exercise of dominion which even Imperial authority has used with hesitation. Sir Thomas has coolly forced the hand of Mr. GLADSTONE. A weaker man would have commenced to work up an agitation; would have moved his local legislature to vote solemn addresses to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and would have supplicated the Governments of the other colonies to lend, by similar addresses, their moral support to his project. By this plan the whole affair would have dragged on for years. The Imperial Minister would have a hundred other things to occupy his attention, and would have been little inclined to run his party into any risk, such as a reopening of the much-vexed question of annexation would have exposed it to, in the Parliament of Great Britain. It is well known that the Manchester school of politicians regard further acquisitions of territory by Great Britain with strong disapproval, and that party is potent in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet. The only likely result of a movement so conducted would have been to advertise New Guinea as "unclaimed property," and to stir up some foreign Power to take advantage of the delays and vacillations of the British Government. Had such a course been pursued, it would in all likelihood have been the Italian, the Dutch, or the German flag which would have been the first to wave over New Guinea in token of annexation.

But Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH has spoken face to face with Secretaries of State, and it is an open secret that familiarity has had to his mind its proverbial effect. He was not smitten with awe. Earl KIMBERLEY, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, he held very cheap—as an old womanly sort of creature, not favoured by nature with a surplusage of intelligence, and not particularly well informed even with respect to the dependencies which are, officially, his special charge. In fact, Sir Thomas had measured himself with the grand old men and grand old women who fill historically splendid posts in the Imperial Government, and had reckoned them as being made of very ordinary clay, after all. In this respect he probably made no error. It is extremely doubtful whether there are half a dozen of the men whose names resound through the Empire who could meet Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH on even terms as statesmen. It is not an Earl KIMBERLEY or a Lord GRANVILLE who, had he been born the son of an Ayrshire plumbler, could have forced his way into a position enabling him to add a province to the dominions of the Queen of England, and to grasp by a *tour de force* the powers which a Secretary of State, and even the Premier of Great Britain, would have faltered before assuming. It has cost Mr. GLADSTONE a war and a scandalous sacrifice of principle, and the country a sum of several millions, to annex Egypt. Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH coolly appropriates New Guinea—a territory which in a century may be worth far more than Egypt—without expending a thousand sovereigns, sacrificing any principle, or creating any scandal whatever. If annexation be just-

ifiable at all, the exploit of the Queensland Premier is assuredly far more decent and creditable than that of the English Premier. We assume that Egypt is virtually annexed. No disinterested observer can attach any importance to the vacillating talk about relinquishing that conquest and withdrawing our troops at some vaguely indefinite future date.

But while granting that Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH has accomplished his coup with the audacity, decision, and dexterity which belong to genius, we are not prepared lightly to admit that the feat has been a desirable one. That it is a popular one must be conceded. The Governments of New South Wales of Victoria, and of South Australia, have, with a promptitude which seems to indicate enthusiasm, officially endorsed with their approval the remarkable proceeding of the Queensland Premier. The appropriation of New Guinea is probably as popular among the people of Australia as it is with the Governments. It tickles the national self-esteem. And in a modified degree the people of Great Britain are likely to be similarly affected.

There is little likelihood, therefore, that what has been done will be undone. The politicians of the old country are, judging by the tenor of cable advices, considerably staggered by the masterful fashion in which the Premier of a mere dependency has committed the Empire to a step unauthorised and scarcely premeditated by them. It is more than likely that they may feel somewhat affronted to have been tied to Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH'S chariot-wheels in the peremptory fashion he has adopted. But they must feel that they have been cornered. To haul down the flag which has been so demonstratively hoisted, would involve a necessity for declaring in the face of the world a policy which might have in the future large and very inconvenient consequences. Such a course would be equivalent to a declaration that the Empire had reached its limits, and that the days of territorial acquisition are gone by for ever. To arrive at such a decision would demand quite as much deliberation as would have been required for concluding to authorise the annexation, had it been urged in the ordinary tedious fashion. Moreover, the expressions of chagrin and disappointment which the announcement of the annexation, by Queensland on behalf of Great Britain, have elicited from Italy and other Powers, afford evidence that the lowering of the Union Jack from its flagstaff in New Guinea would be but the signal for the raising of the Italian or other ensign. The most probable outcome of the mortification and resentment of Imperial Ministers at being tricked into playing the game of a Colonial Premier, will be that a course already hinted at in the cablegrams will be attempted. The flag hoisted by order of Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH will not be hauled down, but a slap in the face will be administered to that too forward Colonial, by constituting New Guinea a Crown colony, and thus removing it from the management and control of the too audacious Australian. But even if this course be attempted, it is questionable whether it can be successfully carried out. Sir Thomas M'LEWRAITH does not generally lead off in a game of this kind, unless he holds a strong hand, and has trump cards in reserve. He is quite capable of claiming to hold by the rigour of the Constitutional game, and of resisting in a legitimate, but none the less effectual, way any attempt to snatch from him the stakes for which he has played.

Still, granting all this; the character of his feat remains to be considered. The responsibility of appropriating and colonising so vast a territory as Southern New Guinea, is enormous. The country is no unpeopled waste. It is populated pretty thickly by a native race of singular characteristics, who will have to be dealt with. The contact between these aborigines and white settlers will be precipitated by the annexation, and a mutual *modus vivendi* will have to be discovered and reduced to practice. The moral sense of the British people is too highly cultivated now-a-days for former methods to be tolerated. The rifles will not be admissible to solve the problem off hand. The difficulties ahead are enormous, and he would be a sanguine man who would pretend to predict the precise forms which these difficulties will take.

When one looks around for justification of the Queensland Premier's action, there is considerable embarrassment. The Earl of DEXBY has officially declared that Her Majesty's Government have no information leading them to believe that any foreign Power contemplated stealing a march on Great Britain and anticipating our own country in the annexation just accomplished. Still, it was always possible that Italy, Germany, Holland, or even Spain might have produced a M'LEWRAITH at any moment, and that New Guinea might have suddenly been appropriated as an appendage of any one of these countries. Holland has already assumed possession of the Northern half of the

Island. The Dutch might have formally appropriated the other half at a day's notice. Spain is close at hand, in the Philippines.

The question has therefore to be considered whether it would have been desirable, or even tolerable, that any of these Nations should have established a colony in the immediate neighbourhood of the Australian continent? National sentiment will answer in the negative. But national sentiment is not necessarily reason. The vicinity of a settlement of any other European people would have its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The Dutch, for instance, are good neighbours, and expert managers of native races. But, on the other hand, the example originally set by England in Australia itself of inaugurating settlement by the creation of a penal establishment has been imitated on several occasions, and might be repeated in New Guinea. This, as the case of New Caledonia has taught us, would have been a real injury to us. And this furnishes the most potent argument in favour of annexation. To the contention that it would never do to permit a foreign Power to effect a lodgment so near our settlement, we attach no importance whatever. We must have neighbours on some side, far or near unless it be conceived that it is the mission and destiny of Britons to annex the whole globe. And if it be desirable to be separated from neighbours as widely as possible, it is a preposterous thing to cross the Straits and plant ourselves alongside of them, as has been done by annexing half of an island of which the remainder is already held by a foreign Power. We do not thus widen the interval—we narrow it, we abolish it altogether. In lieu of remaining secluded in a sea-girt continent, we advance till merely an imaginary political line constitutes our frontier. Politically regarded, therefore, the annexation of New Guinea seems a mistake. It remains to be seen whether commercial considerations constitute a sufficient justification.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 31st.
OUR LATEST GENERAL.
It is positively stated that the Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the command at Meerut.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We note the arrival of Colonel Dewart, C.B., "The Buffs," by the French mail steamer *Andary*.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zealand, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 5th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

WE are informed by the Agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Esperanza* will call at Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, and may be expected to arrive here on the 7th instant.

LEUNG AWAI, a hawker, was brought before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of hawking congee without a license, and causing a nuisance at Cross-street yesterday. Michael James Adams, Inspector of nuisances, stated that at 4 p.m., yesterday he saw the defendant with a congee stall in Nullah Lane. The defendant was hawking congee without a license. The place in the neighborhood of the stall was in a filthy state. He cautioned him some time ago about the necessity of procuring a license. The hawker was 50 cents, which heanted up, and advised to take out the necessary document.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly points out that the gallant commander of the French troops who met his death in the sortie from Hanoi on the 19th ulto, is erroneously described in our report of yesterday as Colonel Instead of Commandant Riviere. The error's ours. The proper title of the unfortunate officer, who, we may state, belonged to the French navy, was Commandant, and his position in Tonquin was something akin to that held here by Commodore Cumming, to the addition that he was in supreme command in Hanoi over the military as well as the naval forces. As already stated Admiral Meyer has succeeded Commandant Riviere as commander-in-chief.

TSANG TUNG ON, U Akwai, and Wong Ahuk, unemployed servants, were charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning on a charge of stealing from Mrs. M. Creland's residence, Room No. 16 Victoria Barracks, property to the value of \$24, yesterday. Margaret Creland stated that she is the wife of a color-sergeant of "The Buffs." Although she had her things at the room mentioned, she lives at the North Barracks near the Murray Wharf. The key of the room had been in the possession of the wife of one of the other sergeants since Thursday last. The boy came to her with the key last Tuesday and informed her of the robbery, so she at once repaired to the Victoria Barracks and opened the room door. Everything appeared to have been ransacked, and the contents of her boxes lay in a confused state on the floor. Several articles of clothing were missing and also two China teapots. The windows and doors appeared untouched. The first defendant had been in her employ till last Saturday, when he was discharged. The other defendants she does not know. After a deal of evidence from Mrs. Heams, Miss Mary Longbottom, a girl 7 years of age, and Detective Bullin, his Worship remanded the case till Thursday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

JOHN WORTH, of England, a seaman on board the American ship *Great Admiral*, faced Mr. Wodehouse this morning to answer the charge of deserting from his ship yesterday. Worth admitted the charge and his Worship ordered the deserter seaman to be sent back to his ship.

WE (*Amoy Gazette*) understand that Captain J. Farrow resumed charge of the Revenue Cruiser *Ling Fing* on the 27th instant vice Captain E. Cocker who has been appointed Coast Inspector for the Southern Light-houses, and we have much pleasure in congratulating Captain Cocker on his promotion.

BRAVO, Sir George! The abolition of "Agenda" is a feather in your cap. This semi-barbarous word was never heard of in Hongkong until Mr. Marsh and the rest of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's "able men" assumed the reins of government. *Agenda*! laugh it smells of a pettifoggery lawyer's office, and cheese and bread luncheons.

NG ALUK, a vehicle driver, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse with being on the wrong side of the road and damaging a chair and a lamp. The Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, was complainant. John Lyons P.C. No. 3, stated that he was on duty yesterday in Queen's Road East. He saw the defendant going westward with his two-wheeler. The driver was moving on the wrong side of the road. He instructed the "riches" man to keep to the left, but on turning his back the Celestial went on the wrong side of the road when he collided with the hon. gentleman's chair and broke it. Mr. Ng Aluk was fined 50 cents, but as he could not ante up that sum he retired into the Model Establishment for a couple of days' rest.

WRITING on the subject of railway communication to the East and Far East Mr. Petherick says in the *Colonies and India*—The route, which I have studied for some years, is by way of Central Asia to the western borders of the Chinese Empire, thence descending the valley of the Brahmaputra through Assam, with branches to (1) Calcutta, (2) Saigon, and (3) Canton. By the route through Central Asia travellers will always be passing through a mild climate and clear atmosphere, while the all-weather from Saigon, or from Singapore, will be through the Eastern Archipelago, surrounded by beautiful scenery, in one of the most delightful parts of the world, famed by the epic bards of the world for the last centuries live, and where, in the words of the Laureate "it is always afternoon." More than a third of this line is already constructed, and a further section is in progress. The middle section would be partly along the old caravan route traversed by Marco Polo and the merchants of the Middle Ages. Calcutta would be within eight or nine days of London, Hongkong and Saigon would be reached in the same time (though so much farther from the proposed terminus of the Euphrates route). Japan and Australia would be only a week farther off; Melbourne and Sydney, when the overland Australian line was completed, could be reached within nineteen days, much shorter time than by either of Mr. Campbell's suggested routes. The recommendations for the Central Asian route are—that it is a world's route: England, France, Germany, Russia, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, are all interested in it. It passes not through comparatively unpopulated districts like the Euphrates Valley and Syrian desert, but through the most productive parts of the world, and opens up a highway to four hundred millions of people. It would carry us nearer to Japan and Australia (not requiring several changes which the Euphrates Valley line involves), one change only taking travellers for those countries, or, if *via* Australia, three for passengers to New Zealand.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Recreation Club was held in the Club Gymnasium yesterday evening when there was a good number of members present. Mr. T. Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding. The balance sheet for the year was presented and showed a balance in hand of \$1,994.78; the balance last year was \$873.96. The Chairman stated that the financial affairs of the club were in a very flourishing condition, and also that the theatre and bathhouse were in a satisfactory state and proposed that the accounts be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Jackson was unanimously re-appointed chairman of the committee. The Chairman alluded to the loss the Club has sustained in the loss of Mr. Clouth leaving the colony; as that gentleman had always taken a hearty interest in the Club, and no one worked harder for its welfare. He hoped the German community would find another representative to fill his place. Messrs. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, and H. R. Coombs were re-elected treasurer and secretary, respectively, and Messrs. Tripp and Lieut. Holmes were re-elected members of committee. Mr. Beat being absent from the colony, it was necessary to fill his place with another man, and three new members were elected, *viz.*, Messrs. Kultau, Isaac Hughes, and R. K. Leigh. Mr. Tripp strongly advocated making two classes of rowers so that green hands should not knock the slightly made race boats about; he said there should be an *A* and *B* class, and men should only be allowed to row among the former class when they could safely be trusted with a racing boat. He also condemned the practice some members indulged in of taking boats out for a whole afternoon. The boats were for practice, and if members wanted to do that kind of thing, they must keep private boats. Mr. G. D. Böning suggested that something should be done to the Gymnasium, especially to the floor, which was very hard and unfit for the place even with the use of mattresses. Rice husks had been used in Germany with very satisfactory results, and he recommended that the Gymnasium should have its floor laid about two feet thick with this material, which could be bought at from 50 to 70 cents a picul, so that the cost would be very slight. Mr. Lockhart said he was glad to find a member who took an interest in the Gymnasium, and he proposed that Mr. Böning should be added to the committee, especially to look after the Gymnasium. Mr. Tripp seconded, and the motion was carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* communicates the following intelligence:

Some trouble has again arisen on the Russo-Chinese frontier, in consequence of the impossibility of preventing the continual border raids of the population on both sides of the frontier. The Russians, it appears, have advanced five or six miles further into Chinese territory than they have any right to go according to the Kuldja Treaty, and negotiations have already been opened at Peking to induce the Chinese to accept this improper frontier line, in order that peace and security may be insured to the subjects of both countries. The Russians have discovered that the frontier line agreed to in the last treaty is not a thoroughly "scientific" one somewhere in the north-east of

the actual province of Kuldja; and they think that they would be better able to keep order since the Chinese are unable or unwilling to do so, by advancing their Cossack pickets a few more versts into China. It is not likely, however, that the Chinese Government will agree to this rectification of the frontier, unless very forcibly persuaded to do so. A telegram from Zaisan states that the Cossacks have been reinforced, and also that large orders for flour from the Chinese Amban have been refused by order of the Russian authorities. Trade generally at Tschugatchak, the frontier town, has been almost killed in consequence of the difficulties encountered by the Russian and Tartar merchants in getting the Chinese paper credit notes paid in silver. The Amban, or Chinese Chief of the Tschugatchak district, established this paper currency for the sole benefit of the Russians, on the ground of an insufficiency of silver coinage, and now the Russians are having their paper notes slowly taken up by instalments in return for a silver coin, which, although worth more than the paper, is also of rather doubtful value. But the strained relations between the traders are not so serious as the open hostility between the military elements of the two countries. The Cossacks and the undisciplined Chinese soldiery have frequently fallen out, and hand-to-hand fighting, having killed and wounded on both sides, and the Cossacks have more than once pursued the Celestials up to the very walls of their fortifications.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The ball announced to be held at Government House in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday on May 24th, and which was postponed owing to the severe indisposition of Lady Bowen, was held last night under most auspicious circumstances. It was a clear starlit night, with a cool breeze blowing, which made dancing in the somewhat limited space afforded by the Government House drawing room at least endurable. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Bowen had made every possible preparation to suitably entertain the numerous members of the community. The spacious grounds on both sides of the gubernatorial residence were most tastefully illuminated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, numerous comfortable seats were placed at suitable places on the pathways, and the general arrangements had evidently been planned for the especial comfort of the large number of guests who responded to Sir George and Lady Bowen's invitation. At the entrance gate order was admirably kept by a detachment of the police and close to the porchway of Government House a guard of honour of "The Grand Old Buffs" was drawn up to receive the guests in regal style. His Excellency the Governor with Lady and Miss Bowen, and attended by Lieutenant Vyvyan, his *ad-à-camp*, was stationed in the entrance hall where he accorded a cordial and most courteous reception to his visitors. The attendance was one of the largest we have ever seen at an official ball in Hongkong, and amongst other distinguished persons we observed Monsieur de la Roche, the French Minister who has lately been transferred from Tokio to Peking, Senior Tomaso da Rosa, Governor of Macao, Admiral Pierce Crosby, of the United States Navy, who was accompanied by Mrs. Pierce, Crosby, General Sargent, C.B., with Mrs. and the Misses Sargent, Commodore Cumming, R.N., Chief Justice Sir George Phillimore, Mr. W. H. Marsh, C.B. (who was accompanied by Mr. Marsh, the Hon. P. Ryrie, M. L. C., the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, M. L. C., Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General), Dr. Stewart, (Registrar-General), Mr. Justice Russell, the honourable the Surveyor General (Mr. John MacNelle Price), Mr. A. Lister (Postmaster General and Colonial Treasurer), Bishop Burdon, Mr. W. Reiners, Consul for Russia and Austria-Hungary, Monsieur Leon Dejardin, (Consul for France) and Madame Dejardin, Colonel J. S. Mosby, Consul for the United States, Mr. J. Musso, Consul for Italy, Mr. R. Buschmann, Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. F. H. Slaghek, Consul for Belgium, Von Mollendorff, Vice-Consul for the German Empire, Mr. Jose Loureiro, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. A. Mancarini, Consul for Spain, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Brazil, Mr. John Grant Smith, Consul for Peru, Mr. G. Hirabe, Acting Consul for Japan, Dr. and Mrs. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Captain W. M. Deane, a large number of naval and military officers, and most of the leading residents of the colony, including many of our Chinese, Portuguese, and Indian fellow citizens.

Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock and was carried on with great spirit until close upon midnight when an adjournment was made for supper, which was served in splendid style in the spacious dining room. After justice had been done to the good things provided, His Excellency the Governor rose amidst loud cheers and said—Ladies and Gentlemen—I shall propose only one toast this evening. It is of course the health of the illustrious Lady, whose birthday we celebrate this evening—our beloved Sovereign the Queen. It has been said that, as the hours circle round the globe on the Birthday of our Queen, there is not one hour in the four and twenty in which her health is not proposed in some province of that British Empire "on which the sun never sets," or in some fortress or ship of war in which the flag of our country floats proudly over loyal and gallant hearts. 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The Colonial Treasurer asked whether this bill did not simply leave the practitioners where they were. It was his impression that Dr. Ayres, for instance, could not secure his fees in a private case; and in any case, as a matter of fact, they never saw a doctor suing in a court.

Mr. F. B. Johnson did not think the Europeans in this colony stood in need of any special protection with regard to the engagement of doctors. They could exercise their own common sense, and if they chose deliberately, and under a system of registration, to engage a non-registered practitioner, he saw no reason why they should be prevented from exercising their faculties. He did not think it was any business of the state to take care of them, as this ordinance proposed to do. It would be better to treat them as possessing common sense in their choice of medical advisers, and as to the payment of doctors' fees, the ordinary law of contract ought to prevail.

His Excellency—The hon. member is not a supporter of what is called paternal Government. If I understand aright this is a transcript of an Imperial Act.

The Attorney-General—The words are taken as nearly as possible from the Imperial Act. Mr. P. Ryrie—Yes, but there you legislate for England. Here you legislate for all nationalities and also for doctors of all nationalities.

Mr. F. B. Johnson—If the clause is not made retrospective, I shall be quite satisfied.

The Attorney-General—The proper way to meet that would be to propose the insertion of a clause making it non-retrospective, but I may say that I am not sure I would be prepared to support such a clause.

Mr. F. B. Johnson—Then I move the omission of section 7.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I second that.

The question was then put to the vote and the amendment lost by five to three. Mr. P. Ryrie supporting Messrs. Johnson and Johnson. The clause was then adopted.

Mr. P. Ryrie objected to clause 10, which provided that the Medical Board should consist of "any three registered practitioners" appointed by the Governor, as he considered the constitution of a board of three medical practitioners who were deriving pecuniary advantage from the operation of the Act would tend to prevent any other medical man from coming into the colony. The chief medical officers of the Army and Navy should constitute the Board. The advent of a new member of the medical profession was not hailed with delight by the other members of the profession. He knew that from long experience, and he thought it would be unsatisfactory to take the decision of three interested practitioners as to whether another man should come in or not.

The Chief Justice supported the clause, on the grounds that the duties of the Board would be merely ministerial, and that it would not be necessary to enquire as to a man's qualifications, but simply to decide on documentary evidence whether he had complied with certain requirements.

The Attorney-General followed on the same side and also objected to the reflections cast by Mr. Ryrie upon the members of the medical profession in the supposition that they would be influenced by self-interest in their action on the Board.

Mr. F. B. Johnson strongly opposed the clause, as he considered it would be a most invidious position for members of the profession to occupy if they had to decide on the claims of new comers. Under clause 13, which provided for the granting of registration to persons other than those entitled under English Acts, or by virtue of registration in a British Colony, the Board would have to exercise its judgment and discretion in deciding on the sufficiency of the applicant's course of study, and would practically have to decide on the qualifications of the applicant, so that its action would not be merely ministerial.

Mr. P. Ryrie observed that certain doctors expressed the opinion that there ought to be a layman on the Board.

Several objections were also raised to the term "practitioners," two or three members expressing the opinion that it would be better to appoint medical officers without private practice, and eventually the clause was altered to the effect that the Board should consist of three duly qualified medical men, not exceeding two, as the Governor might appoint.

Mr. P. Ryrie objected to clause 14, which provided that the Colonial Secretary should strike off the register the name of any practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanour or adjudged by the Medical Board to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, as he was of opinion that such powers should not be given to the Medical Board.

Mr. F. B. Johnson objected to the Colonial Secretary having ministerial functions in the matter.

The Attorney-General pointed out that there was an appeal to the Governor in Council.

Mr. F. B. Johnson replied that it was one thing to have your name struck off the register and then appeal, and quite another matter to have an enquiry into your conduct before the striking off. The Governor in Council might be unwilling to reverse the decision of the Medical Council, but he might not, if he had original jurisdiction in the matter, so to speak, take the same view as the Board in the first instance.

The Attorney-General admitted that the provision contained in the clause was a very strict one, but it was intended to give the Medical Board a supervision over the members of the profession.

Mr. P. Ryrie—We have got along for forty years without it, and I think we can get on for forty years more.

The Chief Justice—Because the thing has never happened it does not follow that it may not happen some day.

His Excellency—No; look at the number of medical men who have been hanged.

Mr. F. B. Johnson asked the Committee to consider the injury that might easily be done to a man's practice by the operation of this clause. The Board might judge a man guilty of infamous conduct, his name be struck off the register, and his practice be ruined. He could appeal to the Governor in Council, and the decision of the Board might be reversed, but the man's practice was ruined all the same.

The clause was eventually altered to the effect that if the Medical Board adjudged a practitioner to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect they could report the same to the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Governor in Council, who might after further inquiry direct the name of such practitioner to be struck off.

In dealing with section 18, which made it penal for any unqualified person to take any fee, implying a qualification to practise medicine or surgery, or to practise for gain, Mr. F. B. Johnson said that for the reasons he had already urged, and which he need not repeat—that registration as contemplated by the ordinance would furnish sufficient protection to the public—he begged to move, the omission of the words "or who practise for gain or profess to practise or publishes his name as practising medicine or surgery, or receives any payment as practising medicine or surgery."

His Excellency wished to know if the words struck off from the home Act.

The Attorney-General replied that this provision was somewhat in advance of the existing law, but it had been carried in the new Medical Act.

Mr. P. Ryrie seconded Mr. Johnson's amendment.

His Excellency—Then I understand this is a transcript of a clause passed by the House of Commons.

The Attorney-General—In the House of Lords. The Act was introduced there. The clause as it stood, without the words in question, was a transcript of the law which had prevailed in England since the last Medical Act, 21 and 22 Vic., c. 90, but it had been found ineffectual to prevent unregistered persons practising and holding themselves out as qualified practitioners, and this provision had been adopted in the new Act as a more effectual way of preventing that. If it is desirable to attain the same end here, I should say it is desirable for the Council to adopt the clause as it stands.

Mr. P. Ryrie—There are the Portuguese and Chinese. You don't protect them from quacks.

The Attorney-General—The hon. member has touched upon a point which has been ignored in this discussion. The bill is to prevent unqualified Europeans from employing a quack.

Mr. F. B. Johnson—If persons do not register they cannot recover their fees. Now you propose to do more than that and make it penal for such persons to practice. I submit that is wholly unnecessary.

The Attorney-General—There is one consideration: this is really an unprotected community as there is in any part of the world. You have people from all parts of the world coming here, and they may come to practice medicine, and unless you have some stringent provision you may have people with qualifications almost imaginary, or worse.

Mr. P. Ryrie—Well, you have the case of Shanghai.

The Attorney-General—Well, the mortality of Shanghai is—(Laughter).

The Colonial Treasurer—An educated community like that of Hongkong is able to judge more or less of the qualifications of medical men, and I certainly do not think we require such a stringent provision here.

The Attorney-General—The provision now under discussion does not stand quite on the same footing as the other provisions of the ordinance and is to a certain extent experimental. Under these circumstances I am quite willing to admit the amendment.

The clause, with the omission moved by Mr. Johnson, was then passed.

In regard to clause 19, which provides that Government medical officers and medical officers of the Army and Navy serving in Hongkong on full pay shall be deemed to be registered, Mr. P. Ryrie asked why the provision should not extend to half-pay officers, as it was possible a half-pay officer might wish to settle down here and go into practice.

The Attorney-General replied that a half-pay officer wishing to go into practice here would have to be registered on payment of a fee in the ordinary way. The object of the provision was that medical officers serving on full pay should not be charged for doing so.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I have been told by a medical officer that he could not be prevented practising in any of the British dominions.

The Chief Justice—That was the case formerly, but now registration would have to be effected.

The clause was then passed.

Mr. F. B. Johnson proposed the insertion of a clause to the effect that the ordinance should not be retrospective with regard to medical practitioners now in the colony. Medical men who were practising here now and who had got the full confidence of their patients should not be compelled after practicing ten, fifteen, or twenty years, to produce their testimonials. It would be sufficient if the Act applied to persons who came to the colony to practise medicine henceforth. It would be open to a new-comer to register or not, and if he did not register, he could be subject to all the disabilities arising therefrom.

The Attorney-General in opposing the amendment said it was not a question of proceeding against individuals, nor had the ordinance been devised to meet the case of an individual. It was in the public interest and to provide some sort of public protection. Now supposing there were private interests, he would submit they ought not to be allowed to stand before the interests of the public. If it were desirable to have such provisions as these contained in the Act we ought to have them at once, but to say that such protection was desirable and necessary, and at the same time to say the provisions of the Act should not apply to persons in the colony at the present time was hardly reasonable.

Mr. P. Ryrie—As I said before, I do not think the bill is at all necessary.

Mr. F. B. Johnson supposed the bill had been published some time ago, but he had not read it through until he came into the Council Chamber that day, and he was utterly unaware it was coming on for second reading at this meeting. The criticism he had offered was simply that which occurred to him as the bill was being read.

His Excellency said every member ought to be supplied with a copy of the order of the day.

The Attorney-General remarked that after reporting progress on the bill it would be very fair to allow the hon. member to stand over. That would give him his own, friend time to consider its provisions.

Mr. F. B. Johnson said he did not propose to renew the discussion, as they had practically passed the Bill in all its clauses. What he had just said was simply to explain the ragged nature of the opposition he had offered. Perhaps he might ask His Excellency to give instructions to the Clerk of Councils that notice should be given.

The Clerk of Councils explained that he did not know until the previous evening that the bill was coming on.

His Excellency—The members of both Houses of Parliament have the orders of the day sent to them, and the same rule ought to be followed here.

The Chief Justice said he found that in the English Medical Act there was a provision to the effect that all persons who had actually practised medicine before August, 1875, should, on payment of a fee be entitled to be registered. 1875 was a long time before the Act was passed and he did not know why that date was fixed.

The clause he would suggest to meet the hon. member's views was "This ordinance shall not affect medical practitioners at present practising in the colony who object to registration under this ordinance."

Mr. F. B. Johnson moved the insertion of the clause prepared by the Chief Justice, which was seconded by Mr. Ryrie.

The Attorney-General discussed the clause on the understanding that discussion on it might be resumed at the next meeting, and His Excellency expressed the opinion that it would be better to postpone the passing of the bill.

His Excellency asked the members as to what would be a convenient day for the next meeting, and Friday next was decided upon.

His Excellency—Then it is understood we do not put the motion that the bill do pass until next Friday, and the Clerk will always send the order of the day of meeting, and if possible the day before. Don't call it the agenda, that is not a parliamentary word; call it the "Order of the day."

The Clerk—It has always been done, your Excellency; I have always sent it.

His Excellency—But call it the order of the day; not the agenda.

The Council then adjourned.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Anadyr*, with the London mails of April 27th, arrived in harbour this forenoon. We take the following items from the *London and China Express*—

The medal for long service and good conduct has been conferred on Robert Precey, first-class writer, of the *Thalia*, and Jonathan Haines, chief bandmaster, of the *Andalous*.

The Chinese corvette which got aground near Swinemunde, was got afloat again the same day without injury, and proceeded to Swinemunde, where she is preparing for sea.

The *Enchanté*, Captain George Robinson, from the China station, arrived at Suva on the 24th inst., homeward bound. The *Lily*, a composite screw gun-vessel, Commander R. Evans, arrived at Malta from the China station on the 25th inst.

Captain Charles B. Theobald, R.N., who has been appointed to the command of *Satellite*, entered the navy in 1847, and was in command of the *Kestrel* gun-vessel on the China Station from November, 1873, to March 25, 1878, when he was promoted to the captain's list.

It has been definitely settled that Midshipman his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales will be appointed to the *Canada*, steel and iron corvette, which is to be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 1st of May by Captain F. Durrant, with the complement of two hundred and sixty-six officers and men.

Commander D'Arcy Anthony Denny, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard, Sunderland, died on the 20th inst. The deceased officer when senior lieutenant of the *Coquette* took part in the bombardment of Kagosima by the squadron under Admiral Kuper, August 15, 1867, being dangerously wounded.

The troopship *Himalaya*, Captain H. St. L. B. Palliser, which sailed from Hong Kong Feb. 8, 1878, April 5, arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st inst. During the homeward passage of the troopship an artilleryman who had embarked at Singapore, died from delirium tremens, the result of excessive drinking of bad spirits at that port.

The *North German Gazette* contradicts a recent newspaper statement that a staff of war vessels had been sent to the Canton River, 1877, in consequence of what was alleged to be the persistently hostile attitude of the German war vessels. The semi-official organ points out, by reference to the official naval intelligence, that no German war vessel has been at Swatow since the end of January last.

Commander Henry T. Clanchy, R.N., has been appointed to the *Trinitate*, in succession to Commander Crohan. Commander Clanchy was midshipman of the *Tribune* and *Hornet* during the operations in the Canton River, 1877, and was present at the destruction of the junks in Escape Creek on the 25th to 26th May; and was engaged in the destruction of the Fatsan flotilla of war junks on January 1st, 1877 (China medal, Fatsan clasp).

M. Michael Masson died a few days since, in his eighty-third year. He was successively a dancer, a waiter, a shopman, a journeyman lapi-dary, and a journalist. At 29 he became a novelist and dramatist, some of his later plays having considerable runs at the theatre of Covent Garden. He married a cousin, Mlle. Clémence Hading, stepmother of the actress, Mlle. Jane Hading, and about the same time was seized with a passion for Chinese. He leaves in manuscript a voluminous Franco-Chinese Dictionary.

Major-General William Wigram Barry, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, died on the 19th instant at Naples. He took part in the campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. In 1860 he served with the expedition to China, and was present at Sinho, Tangku, the capture of the Taku forts, and the surrender of Peking. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in the China campaign.

Colonel Second-Commandant Geoffrey Mairis, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Marine Depot at Walmer, vice Colonel Mackery, deceased.

Colonel Mairis served at the battle of Tewkesbury and in China with the Expeditionary Force in 1875-79, and also in the campaign of 1860, including the action of Sinho, taking of Tong-hoo, storm and capture of the North Taku Fort (severely wounded in the left shoulder and mentioned in despatches), and subsequent operations as acting quartermaster (medal with two clasps). He was selected for special service in the Zulu War of 1879.

The case of *The Queen v. Ramsay and Foote*, for "blasphemous libel" appearing in the *Freethinker*, has been tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division. The Lord Chief Justice, in his summing-up, said that when proper deencies were observed one might attack even the fundamental principles of Christianity without being guilty of libel. It would be for the jury to say whether the defendants had offended against that just law which said that persons should be respected to respect to their religion and opinions.

The jury, after a deliberation of nearly four hours, failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged.

An International Chess Tournament, the greatest event of the kind in the history of the game, was commenced yesterday in the Victoria Hall of the Criterion, and will continue for two or three months, all the most noted living players being present. In the principal tourney, for which prizes amounting to £1,000 have been provided, the competitors are Blackburne, Steinitz, Zukertort, Rosenthal, Winawer, Selman, Mason, Skipworth, Bird, Mackenzie, Tschigorin, Noa, English, and Paulsen. In addition to the principal tourney there will be a minor one, the prizes for which are the gift of the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and for these about thirty competitors have entered their names.

For some years a dispute as to the maritime jurisdiction of Gibraltar has been going on, the termination of which is only now made known. The Spanish Government have long claimed that the limits of the port of Gibraltar as claimed by Great Britain are in entire opposition to the Treaty of Utrecht. After years of correspondence Lord Granville has lately informed the Spanish Government that the British Ministers have found that the divergence of views between the two Governments is such that Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to prolong a discussion tending to so little hope of agreement, and that they have consequently determined to stop negotiations on the subject.

The news by last mail from China contained the confirmation of the recall of Monsieur Bourée, the French Minister at Peking. We may state, contrary to what has been generally believed, that the arrangement he effected on the Tong King question with Li Hung Chang was not accepted by the Chinese Government, as well as being rejected by the French Government. When the termination of which is only now made known. The Spanish Government have long claimed that the limits of the port of Gibraltar as claimed by Great Britain are in entire opposition to the Treaty of Utrecht. After years of correspondence Lord Granville has lately informed the Spanish Government that the British Ministers have found that the divergence of views between the two Governments is such that Her Majesty's Government are not disposed to prolong a discussion tending to so little hope of agreement, and that they have consequently determined to stop negotiations on the subject.

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